	Per cent.
(1) Army, air force, navy, police .	510= 8-4 of all the earners in these occupations
(2) Public administration . .	793 = 22-5
(3) Professions and liberal arts:	
(a) Eeligion	1594 = 48-7 „
(6) Lawyers, judges, law agents	163 = 44-7 „
(c) Lawyers' clerks, petition writers . . .	131=38-5 „
(d) Physicians, dentists, vet. surgeons . . .	617=72-8 „ „
(e) Midwives, nurses, masseurs, pharmacists . .	1131 = 58-6 „ „ „
(/) Professors, teachers, clerks, and servants connected with education . .	2348 = 56-0 „ „
(g) Letters, arts, science (incl. engineers, surveyors) .	1421 = 64-0 „ „ „
(h) House management (not domestic service) . .	37 = 48-0 „ „ „
Total *(a)-(h)* . .	7442 = 56-3
Total (l)-(3) . .	8745 = 38-3 „

Thus the proportion of Jews in the army,, air force, navy, and police is less than half their percentage of the entire population, is rather higher in public administration, and two to four times as high in the professions. Early in 1933 there were 452 Jewish doctors, forming 72-2 per cent of the total, and 161 lawyers, forming 61-4 per cent of those practising in the secular courts. By December 1933 the number of Jewish doctors had increased to more than 700 by im-

migration from Germany.

The proportion of doctors, dentists, and veterinary surgeons among the Jewish population is twelve times, and of lawyers four times, larger than among the non-Jews. This corresponds to some extent to the high cultural and economic standards of the Jews, and also to their professional distribution in the Diaspora, which is reflected among the